

*Dryomyza pallida*, sp. nov. Polished, pale yellow, bristle of the antennæ slender, sparsely pubescent with black near the base, thorax striped, wings pubescent, hyaline, first longitudinal vein clothed with hairs. Long. corp. 8 mm. Long. al. 8 mm.

Pale yellow, shining. Front deeper yellow, opaque, with the short pubescence and bristles black. Antennæ incumbent, reddish; second joint short, third about twice as long as wide, oval; bristle slender, the distal end bare, the proximal sparsely pubescent with black. Thorax yellow, with two narrow median stripes of a brownish tinge; on each side and posteriorly there are about ten black bristles. Scutellum with four black bristles. Pleuræ with narrow distinct brownish lines extending from the root of the wings to the humeri; just below and in front of the tegulæ is a small oval black spot. Abdomen pallid, yellow, and darkened toward the tip, shining, covered with rather long, fine black hairs. Legs pale yellow, with black hairs; last two joints of all the tarsi black; tip of middle tibial, and first three joints of middle tarsi, with a short brush of golden pile. Wings pubescent, hyaline. The first longitudinal vein distinctly hairy, the third bare; posterior transverse vein straight and perpendicular; both transverse veins bordered with black, as is also more narrowly the termination of the fourth longitudinal.

Hab. Connecticut, May.

This species is easily distinguished from the other American species already described by the hairy first longitudinal vein.

My thanks are due to Dr. S. W. Williston for the examination of his excellent collections in this family.

## ON A GIGANTIC CHALCID FLY INHABITING FLORIDA.

BY WM. H. ASHMEAD, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

In the spring of 1880, while collecting Coleoptera, I secured a ♀ of a large species of Chalcid belonging to the genus *Smicra*, which is apparently unknown to the scientific world.

The specimen was captured on an oak shrub, in close proximity to an empty *polyphemus* cocoon. Could it have hatched from it? This is not improbable, as Prof. C. V. Riley's *Smicra marie* was bred from this moth,

and other species of the genus are known to be parasitic upon the larvæ of our larger moths.

For want of a good scientific library of my own, and there being none in the State, I was unable to look up the species until recently, and as I fail to find any description that will agree with it, either in size, coloration, &c., I submit the following :

SMICRA GIGANTEA, n. sp.

♀. Length .43 of an inch.

Head, antennæ and thorax black, opaque. Head and thorax coarsely and strongly punctate, antennæ more finely punctate ; eyes greenish red ; collare somewhat bulging at sides, praescutum triangularly elongated posteriorly ; scutum rather large, bulging ; scutellum convex, rounded off posteriorly, punctate ; abdomen rather abruptly produced into a long sharp point, the thick globular basal portion being a shining brownish red ; basal half of segment next the peduncle longitudinally grooved, the grooves being deepest at base and shallowing off at middle of segment ; the pointed part of abdomen black or brownish black, a few short whitish hairs scattered promiscuously over abdomen ; wings hyaline fuscous, veins black ; anterior and middle coxæ brownish red ; femoræ brownish black ; tibiae and feet lighter ; posterior coxæ and femoræ brownish red, smooth and polished, coxæ slightly punctate, the swollen femoræ toothed beneath where tibiae rest when drawn up, the latter brownish black ; tarsi and feet reddish brown.

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#### NORTH AMERICAN NOCTUIDAE IN THE ZUTRAEGE.— FOURTH AND FIFTH HUNDREDS.

BY A. R. GROTE.

*Oria sanguinea*, 9, fig. 613-614.

“Georgia.” This species has been generally recognized. *Oria* is used for *maculosa* in the Verzeichniss, from which *sanguinea* is distinct structurally. I have referred the latter as the type of *Porrina* in the Check List, No. 664. The doubtful reference there to Fitch’s *volupia* must be struck out.